

**Maryland Historical Trust
Determination of Eligibility Form**

Property Name: Clark Circle Dining Hall & Kitchen - Springfield Inventory Number: CARR-1227
Address: 3rd Street Clark Circle complex Historic District: Yes ☒ No
City: Sykesville Zip Code: _____ County: Carroll
USGS Quadrangle(s): Finksburg
Property Owner: _____ Tax Account ID Number: _____
Tax Map Parcel Number(s): _____ Tax Map Number: _____
Project: Change in Use - Clark Circle complex Agency: DHMH
Agency Prepared By: Maryland Historical Trust
Preparer's Name: Jonathan Sager Date Prepared: 11/28/2007

Documentation Is Presented In: _____

Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: ☒ Eligibility Recommended _____ Eligibility Not Recommended
Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:

Name of the District/Property: _____

Inventory Number: _____

Eligible: ☐ Yes

Listed: ☐ Yes

Site Visit by MHT Staff: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Name: _____

Date: _____

Description of Property and Justification: (Please attach map and photo)

The Clark Circle complex at Springfield State Hospital Center consists of 7 buildings that are individually recorded in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties: Building 1 (MIHP number CARR-1225), Building 2 (CARR-1226), Building 3 (CARR-1228), Building 4 (CARR-1229), Building 5 (CARR-1230), Dining Hall & Kitchen (CARR-1227), and Service Building (CARR-1224). The complex is located within the 583-acre Springfield Hospital Center survey district (CARR-1197) in Sykesville, Carroll County. The Hospital Center as a whole has not been evaluated to determine if it is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places; however, a number of buildings near Clark Circle form a Historic District (CARR-1643) that is listed in the National Register. When surveyed in 1986, the seven buildings of the Clark Circle complex were all described as in fair condition and recommended by Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for their association with significant historical trends and as examples of Georgian Revival design.

Springfield Hospital was founded in the 1890s as Maryland's second state-owned facility for the mentally ill. The hospital consists of three primary groups of buildings for housing and treating patients. These are the Martin Gross complex for men, which consists of buildings built from 1898 to 1932, the Warfield complex for women, which consists of buildings built from 1900 to 1929, and the Clark Circle complex. The Clark Circle complex contains buildings built from 1924 to 1937 for epileptic patients. It is named for Dr. J. Clement Clark, a longtime superintendent of Springfield Hospital Center. The history of Springfield Hospital Center is summarized in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties form for CARR-1197 and in the

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility Recommended: ☒

Eligibility Not Recommended: ☐

Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

MHT Comments:

Jonathan Sager
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

[Signature]
Reviewer, National Register Program

12/5/07
Date

12/3/07
Date

NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM**CARR-1227****Clark Circle Dining Hall & Kitchen - Springfield**

e 2

National Register Nomination form for CARR-1643.

The original 1924 portions of the Clark Circle complex consisted of a men's residence (Cottage 1), a women's residence (Cottage 2), the Dining Hall & Kitchen, and the Service Building. This cluster was the first work at Springfield Hospital by the architect Henry Powell Hopkins. Hopkins also designed the other buildings in the Clark Circle Complex - Cottages 3 and 4, which were added in 1928, and Cottage 5, which was built 1935-7 with funds from the Public Works Administration. All of the buildings are designed in a similar Colonial Revival style characterized by an often sparing, sometimes nearly Modern, use of historical features. All of the buildings except for Cottage 5 were built by the Northeastern Construction Company. Cottage 5 was built by the Davis Construction Company.

Like the older Martin Gross and Warfield complexes at Springfield Hospital Center, the Clark Circle complex is modeled on the "cottage plan" of hospital design. From the 1840s to the 1880s, most hospitals were built based on the "linear plan," a single large building with wings for housing and treating patients (Yanni, Carla. *The Architecture of Madness: Insane Asylums in the United States*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2007. pgs. 14,79). The contrasting, "cottage" or "colony" plan became popular around the turn of the century and consisted of clusters of smaller buildings. The cottage plan resulted from reformers who hoped to make institutions more humane and increasing hospital populations, because it allowed for the quick and incremental growth of facilities. The plan is generally associated with a group of medical professionals who believed that most mental illness was incurable and required long-term institutionalization (Yanni, 84).

While the colony plan had its roots in the late nineteenth century, the 1924 Clark Circle complex was up-to-date in its application of the form for housing and treating epileptic patients. The 1920 edition of the American Medical Association Handbook of Therapy noted that, "The necessity of epileptic colonies and public institutions for the study and care of epileptics is now being recognized, and they have been inaugurated by a number of states." (Osborne, Oliver T. and Morris Fishbein. *Handbook of Therapy*, Sixth Edition. Chicago: American Medical Association, 1920. pg. 438.). According to one source, Ohio had become the first state to establish a colony plan facility for epileptics in 1893 and that just 14 states had such facilities in 1919 (Warner, Amos Griswold and George Elliott Howard. *American Charities*. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company Publishers, 1919. pg. 339). In 1915, the only Maryland facility exclusively for epileptics was the small private Silver Cross Home in Port Deposit (State of New York Report of the State Commission to Investigation Provision for the Mentally Deficient. Albany: J.B. Lyon Company, 1915. pgs. 443-4). So, the founding of the state facility for epileptic patients at Springfield Hospital was a significant event in the history of public health in Maryland.

The 1920 AMA Handbook stressed the importance of controlling indoor and outdoor environment and patient diet in the treatment of epilepsy (Osborne, 438). For these reasons, a professionally staffed and purpose-built facility was seen as important in treating the condition. Another text of the time justified the establishment of institutional housing for epileptics as beneficial for a variety of medical and social reasons. It argued that because seizures made it difficult for epileptics to maintain jobs, they suffered disproportionately from poverty, social exclusion, and addiction (Jelliffe, Smith Ely and William A White. *Diseases of the Nervous System; A Text-Book of Neurology and Psychiatry*. Philadelphia and New York: Lea & Febiger, 1917. pgs. 804-5). The text went on the reason, "In the colony all these social handicaps are removed. Here he may have a fit in peace and comfort without feeling that he is disgraced or in imminent danger of losing his means of livelihood... he is provide a home, congenial

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility Recommended: _____

Eligibility Not Recommended: _____

Criteria: _____ A _____ B _____ C _____ D

Considerations: _____ A _____ B _____ C _____ D _____ E _____ F _____ G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services_____
Date_____
Reviewer, National Register Program_____
Date

NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM**CARR-1227****Clark Circle Dining Hall & Kitchen - Springfield**

e 3

surrounds, a regulated diet, and is under that careful and continuous skilled supervision for a prolonged time which is so essential to the best results. Under colony care Spratling thinks 5 per cent of cases as they go can be cured and that this percentage could be doubled or perhaps trebled if all the cases could be gotten under treatment early" (Jelliffe, 805).

All seven buildings in the Clark Circle complex were designed by Henry Powell Hopkins. Hopkins was born in Annapolis, Maryland on February 12, 1891. According to the MIHP forms for CARR-1224 and CARR-1229, the Clark Circle Complex was Hopkins's first commission at Springfield Hospital. He went on to design a total of 16 new buildings at Springfield. Hopkins received a Bachelor of Architecture degree from Columbia University in 1914 and a M.A. from St. Johns College in 1918. He joined the American Institute of Architects in 1921 (Tatman, Sandra L. "Hopkins, Henry Powell (1891 - ?)" Philadelphia Architects and Buildings database: <http://www.philadelphiabuildings.org>. accessed Nov. 27, 2007). During the 1920s, Hopkins worked from an office at 347 N. Charles Street in Baltimore. From the early 1940s through the early 1970s, he worked from an office at 10 East Mulberry Street in Baltimore (PAB Database; CARR-1643). During some or all of this time he practiced with partners under the firm name Hopkins, Pfeiffer & Associates. By the 1950s Hopkins was recognized by his professional peers as having made significant contributions to architecture. He was made a fellow of the AIA in 1951 (PAB Database).

After receiving the commission to design the Clark Circle complex early in his career, Hopkins went on to design many buildings for the Maryland State government. He was responsible for buildings at the state's hospital centers at Spring Grove and Crownsville; the 1976 State Legislative Services Building in the capitol complex in Annapolis; and a number of buildings at the University of Maryland College Park, including the chapel and library ("Maryland U's New Arts and Science Building." The Washington Post, Times Herald. Sep. 21, 1963: A9.; Watson, Douglas. "Factions Fight Over Building; Will the Old Marble Hall Come Tumbling Down?" The Washington Post, Times Herald. Apr. 13, 1972: F1, F5.; CARR-1224; CARR-1229). Most or all of these buildings were designed in a simple Colonial Revival style similar to that used at Clark Circle.

The Clark Circle complex is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A. As the first state facility built for the treatment of epileptic patients, the complex is representative of the significant expansion and specialization of Maryland public health care during the early twentieth century. Additional study of the property's history may determine whether or not the complex is associated with any individuals whose significant contributions to history can be identified and documented. None are known at this time.

The Clark Circle complex is also eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C. The "colony plan" form and consistent Colonial Revival style make the complex a unified entity typical of Maryland's early twentieth century mental health facilities. The grouping is also representative of the early work of significant Maryland architect Henry Powell Hopkins, whose career was characterized by large state institutional commissions and his use of a simple Colonial Revival style.

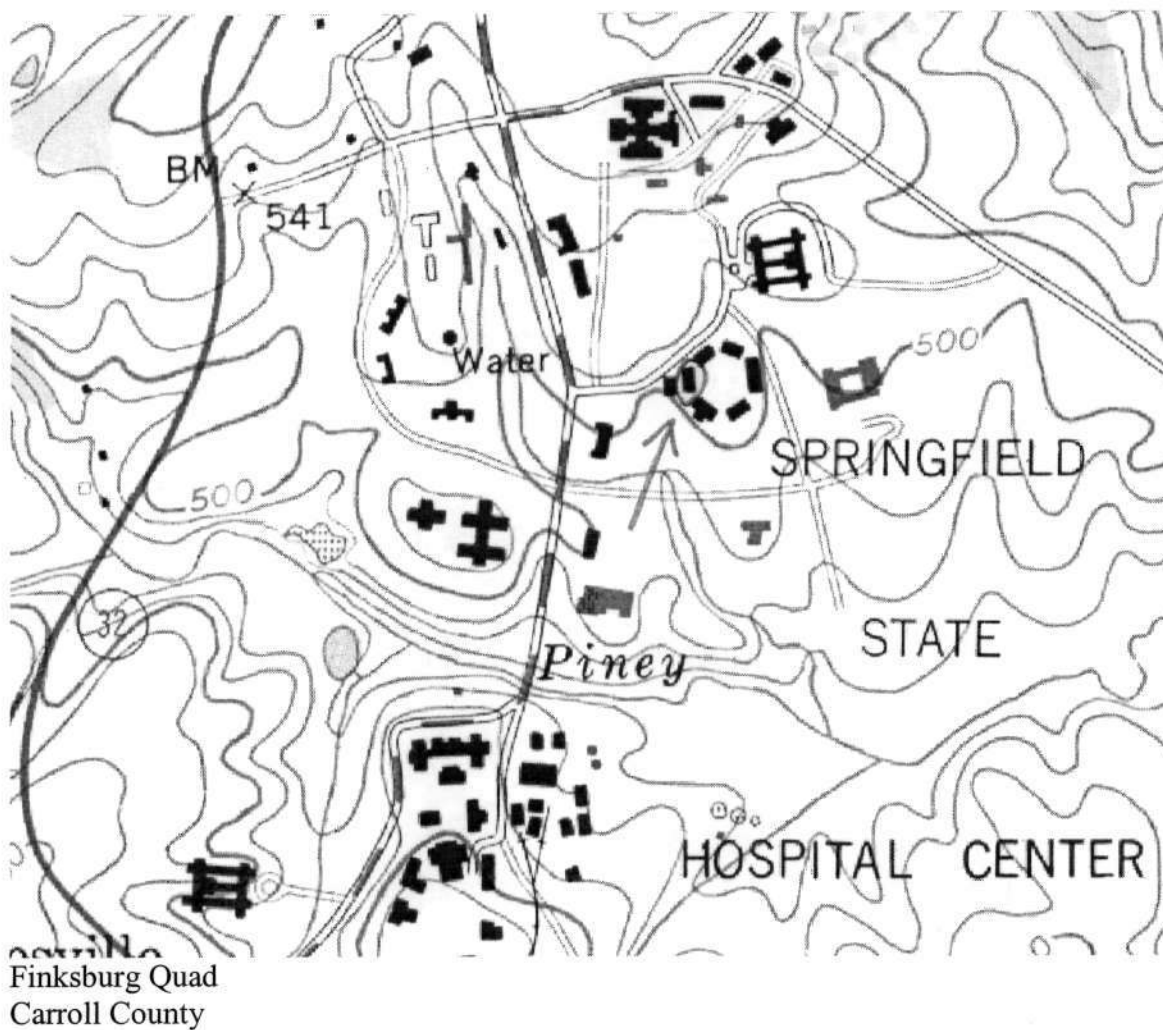
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEWEligibility Recommended: ☐Eligibility Not Recommended: ☐Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ DConsiderations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services_____
Date_____
Reviewer, National Register Program_____
Date

CARR-1227

Clark Circle Complex – Springfield Hospital
7 Buildings: CARR-1224 to CARR-1230



CARR-1227

1924 1924

Clark Circle Dining Hall and Kitchen Public

Springfield Hospital Center

Sykesville

Displaying elements of the Georgian Revival style of architecture, the Clark Circle Dining Hall and Kitchen is constructed of flemish bond brick and rises two stories tall. Hipped roofs, cement quoins and classical portico characterize the building.

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Clark Circle Dining Hall and Kitchen

and/or common

2. Location Springfield Hospital Center

street & number _____ not for publication

city, town Sykesville _____ vicinity of _____ congressional district 6

state Maryland county Carroll

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: Hospital

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

street & number 201 West Preston Street telephone no.: 301-225-6816

city, town Baltimore state and zip code Maryland 21201

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Carroll County Courthouse Annex, Rm G-8 liber

street & number 55 North Court Street folio

city, town Westminster state Maryland 21157

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date _____ federal _____ state _____ county _____ local

depository for survey records

city, town _____ state

7. Description

Survey No. CARR-1227

Condition

☐ excellent
☐ good
☒ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date of move _____

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The Dining Hall and Kitchen Building at Clark Circle lies directly east of the Service Building and the two buildings are connected by a one story, stucco, enclosed corridor. Constructed of flemish bond brick, the Dining Hall and Kitchen Building measures seven bays long and three bays deep with two small projecting pavilions of one bay deep and two bays long off the west wall. This formation creates a U shaped appearance. A slate, hipped roof covers the building.

The Dining Hall and Kitchen Building faces east and this wall displays features common to the rest of the building. Cement quoins line the corners of the brick building as well as lying flat to frame the central three bays of the facade. The first floor windows have been altered by the removal of the wooden base and replaced by a brick patch. The first floor windows consist of paired casement windows that have been vertically stached above the wooden sill. The windows have no true lintel but a decorative string course is substituted. Instead of windows, the second floor exhibits decorative, rectangular insets of cement, adorned by wreaths and medallions. Header bricks fram the rectangles. The center bay is framed by a two story, raised brick rounded arch. A raised keystone caps the arch. Within the arch, the entrance has been altered to a set of metal doors. A dentil course appears on the cornice. Two square cupolas with louvered faces and hipped roofs rise from the roof.

The south wall repeats the fenestration pattern except that the cement insets lack any decoration. A two story rounded brick arch frames the middle bay of the three bay wall. The arch surrounds an original doorway. A casement window serves as the transom above the double doors. A brick string course divides the arch and acts as a lintel for the doors.

The two pavilions off the west wall measure one bay deep and two bays wide. The elements repeat such as the cement quoins dentilled cornice and hipped roof. In between the two pavilions there is a one story stucco addition with a flat tin roof. The covered corridor connects into the stucco addition.

8. Significance

Survey No. CARR-1227

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates	1924	Builder/Architect	Henry Powell Hopkins, Northeastern Construction Company
check: Applicable Criteria:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D
and/or			
Applicable Exception:	<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G
Level of Significance:	<input type="checkbox"/> national	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> state	<input type="checkbox"/> local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

The Clark Circle Dining Hall and Kitchen was one of the four original buildings constructed for the Clark Circle Epileptic Colony. The entire group was designed by Maryland architect Henry Powell Hopkins. The construction bid was awarded to the Northeastern Construction Company. The colony opened the week of May 23, 1924.

The Dining Hall and Kitchen is significant as a component of the Clark Circle Colony. The group of buildings provides Springfield State Hospital with the third example of the colony plan of hospital design. Though constructed much later than the Martin Gross and the Warfield groups, the Clark Circle Colony is a good representative of the hospital design. The original layout and design of the colony remains intact and combined with the other two groups, provides the best example of the colony plan in Maryland.

Survey No. CARR-1227

PS-2746



CARR-1227

Clark Circle Dining Hall and Kitchen
Springfield Hospital Center
Sykesville, Maryland

Don Jewell, 6/86

Negatives at MHT

East